

A circular postmark from HONG KONG, dated 15 JUN 94. The text "HONG KONG" is at the top, "15 JUN 94" is in the center, and "HONG KONG" is at the bottom. There is a small emblem in the center.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM

Diagnostic

Hongkong, 11th June, 1894. 164

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

D. C. & Co's
DISINFECTING FLUID,
Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.Large bottles.....\$0.50
Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

DISINFECTANTS.

WATSON'S
CARBO CAMPHELENE.

Is particularly useful for the Toilet and for the Disinfection of Bath-rooms, Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Chambers, Commodes, &c., as in place of bad smells it leaves a refreshing odour.

AS A SAFEGUARD.
A little sprinkled on the Handkerchief or on Cotton-wool and kept in front of the Nose and Mouth in infected rooms or in passing through infected districts is strongly recommended.DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
FOR SICK ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS.
A tea-spoonful in each saucer-distributed round the Room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.FOR SPRINKLING OF SPRAY,
A wine-glassful to a pint of water.CARBOLIC POWDER.
For the purification of Houses, Cess-pools, Drains, Water-closets, &c., and for the Disinfection of Sick-rooms.CARBOLIC ACID.
FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

Half-an-ounce (about one table-spoonful) of this Acid when well mixed with one quart of water forms a superior disinfecting and deodorizing fluid.

Half-a-pint of the Solution thus formed, when added to any vessel used in the Sick-room, will prevent any unpleasant effluvia, and preserve the contents for Medical inspection. It also purifies Drains, Water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of Carbolic Acid exposed on a plate or other vessel in a Sick-room will purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT,
Similar to Condy's but cheaper,
50 cents a quart bottle.
A nice clean disinfectant for Dwelling-rooms and Bath-rooms.

CHLORINATED LIME.

THE HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

THANKS to medical science we can cure the plague now raging in our midst; thanks to chemistry we could have prevented its birth and can stamp it out even should it reach its full development throughout the colony. Its continued presence in Hongkong means therefore a disregard, gross if not criminal, of those recognised sanitary principles the strict and careful observance of which is supposed to be a distinguishing mark of British Government all the world over. Even as matters stand this pestilence can be expelled from our island within a fortnight; but at the present rate of inactivity, or activity in wrong directions on the part of both the authorities and the general public, the fatal disease is likely to remain with us until the cold winter season sets in.

Against this official lethargy—imbecile, reckless, inexcusable—we strongly protest. It has meant the deaths of thousands of Chinese, and may not improbably lead to a mortality amongst Europeans of appalling dimensions. It means a loss to the commercial and working classes generally of the colony of millions of dollars, by practically stopping all business and driving our trade to other ports. It means a crushing blow to the princely prestige of Hongkong, the vaunted emporium and metropolis of the Far East. And all this could have been avoided by ordinary precautions before the advent of the plague or by the employment of summary repressive measures after its appearance. But the Hongkong Government, with fatuous shortsightedness, shilly-shallyed and twaddled and trusted to Providence, instead of actively getting to work, until the contagion had obtained a firm foothold in the disgraceful filth of Chinatown, and what might have easily been eradicated without very serious consequences was allowed to develop into a cataclysm of fatal misfortunes.

It is true that something is at last being done to cope with this disease, and that

thanks to the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board and to the medical staff of the Government, there are not lacking willing hearts and ready hands in the good cause; but far more drastic measures are needed and that without the least delay. The business of the port is practically dormant; let it, if necessary, be entirely suspended for a week. The only way to effectually stamp out this plague is by universal disinfection. Every place in the city where excavations are in progress, from the military batteries to the street sewers and gas-pipe openings, should be treated with azymotes until there is no spot left for infected matter to rest in or for mephitic gases to escape from. Every house, office and godown, from Government House to the humblest coolie-quarters should be drenched with diluted preparations of any first-class germicide, no matter whether it be corrosive sublimate, cresol, Santal, Jeyes' disinfectant, or Condy's fluid. Every junk and sampan in the harbour and every vehicle ashore should be washed with some convenient bacillicide. It would be folly wasting time discussing the relative merits of the various disinfectants, as all are good, and the poorest is a hundred times better than none at all. Even the generally objectionable fire-crackers, the "Joss-pidgin" of our Chinese friends, may be extremely useful in this emergency, the sulphur in the powder of which they are composed being an admirable fumigant and antiseptic.

Of course all this will cost a lot of money, but better spend a million dollars in effectually grappling with the dreaded visitor at once than allow the colony to helplessly drift into utter ruin. The community can also render valuable aid to the authorities, and at the same time protect themselves. It is the duty of every householder to disinfect his premises from garret to cellar, cook-houses, coolie's quarters, yards, and even the road in front of the house. Thorough cleanliness should be enforced throughout the city, and when the plague has been conquered it will then be time enough to deal with individual responsibility for the past and present, and an effective system for the future.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.
LONDON, 13th June, 1894.
A British gunboat has gone to Tangier. The Spanish and French press are much excited over the Morocco question. The French press strongly distrust Great Britain, and declare that France should on no account permit the British to land at Tangier.

FRANCE AND SIAM.
Phya Yot has been brought to trial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.
The late Cabinet resumes office with the exception of the Ministers for Finance and the Treasury.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO LONDON.
It is reported that the Khedive will probably abandon his proposed visit to London and Paris, owing to the opposition of the Sultan of Turkey.

GIVING AWAY EXPLOSIVES.
PARIS, June 4th.
Turpin, inventor of the new explosives "mellinite" and "pneumatic," denies the story that he had been trading off his secrets to foreign governments, and asserts that he loyally forwarded his inventions to the Minister for War in Paris and to nobody else. Public opinion, however, is very sceptical about the whole business.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.
The Italian Chamber has voted by 255 to 211 in favour of Signor Crispi's motion to appoint a commission to draw up a scheme of retrenchment in the public service; but the Premier, not satisfied with such a small majority, has resigned.

THE FRENCH ARMY.
June 6th.
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Groussier accused General Gallifet of writing an article tending to show degradation in the spirit and courage of the French soldiers. The War Minister General Mercier, defended Gallifet amid loud applause, and the House adopted an "order of the day" expressing entire confidence in the army and its officers.

ENCOURAGING STRIKES.
June 7th.
M. Toussaint, a Socialist member of the Chamber, has been tried and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for making a public speech in encouragement of a strike in the north recently.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French gunboat *Comete* arrived at Shanghai from Chefoo on the 9th inst.

Mr. Enrique Ortiz, who arrived in Hongkong by the French mail yesterday, takes over the duties of the Spanish Consulate to-morrow.

"Few men are perfect," remarked the philosopher, after perusing the alleged editorial in this morning's *Daily Press*, "except the perfect fools."

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C., on the 13th inst. for this port, via Japan ports.

A REGULAR Convocation of Victoria, Chapter No. 125, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Bevila Blet—Why don't you send a keg of whisky down to the Tung Wah Hospital for the searchers and whitewashers?
Old Soak—Ah, my friend, I'm like the slum landlords—think of no one but myself.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Shanghai* left Bombay for this port on the morning of the 13th inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Shewan & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Imalia*, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and Hamburg, left Singapore for this port this afternoon, and is due on or about the 22nd inst.

By a trifling eccentricity of that playful spirit the "inferior" devil, a Highphon *scotch* (barber) was referred to in one of the local papers as a *saifur* (sawyer)—and there is no end of a row in consequence.

At the Hotel bar—
Friend (concealingly)—Awfully sorry about you being let in so badly, old man; were you a bull or a bear?
Victim (of misplaced confidence)—Neither; I was an unutilized ass.

The Highphon Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting on the 5th ult. unanimously passed a resolution strongly urging the Government to proceed quickly with the harbour works to which frequent reference has been made in these columns. A powerful dredger is to be acquired at once, before deciding what to do with it.

The Ningpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date June 8th—At 9 p.m. on the night of the 6th inst. six passenger-boats sailed from a place named Whachi, about 15 miles from Ningpo. When they reached a place named Wansan Doochias, they met a band of over 200 robbers, who were disguised as soldiers, having uniforms and turbans, and who said they were sent out by a mandarin to detect a case of robbery of dollars and so those boats had to be inspected; thus boarded, the boats were relieved of \$500 or \$600, and the pirates departed.

A JUVENILE coolie in the employ of Dr. V. Danenberg was charged at the Magistrate's to-day, before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, with theft of \$16. The evidence showed that the prisoner several days ago sent the prisoner to pay the money to a man named Van Eps, who however was not at home, and so the \$16 had to be brought back. Some time later the coolie told his master that a shroff had come for the money, which he accordingly handed again to the prisoner, who disappeared with it. He was sent to goal for a fortnight and ordered to receive eight strokes with a rattan.

"THE Siamese Government have been wise in not allowing a dignitary and a member of the Parliament to be punished," says the *Daily Press*. Now, if the *Daily Press* was not mistaken in its English language and credited with being one of the local channels of British thought and opinion—dwarfed, ill-begotten and emasculated though such thoughts and opinions may be, we would not take the trouble to seriously regard any sentiment that it might utter. But when it makes an exhibition of itself by prostituting the British tongue to fame so infamous a sentence as the one quoted, the editor of the *Daily Press*, honour, manhood and the British name were protected by the contemptible parasite who penned it should be put in the public pillory. The fellow's insignificance would under ordinary circumstances be his protection, but a time comes when even worms must be brushed aside and the bumptious ignorance of imbecility corrected. Did the shallow numskull realise what he was writing, and he aware of the heinous wrong which an alleged gallant and supposed defender of the British name had done a petty Eastern Kingdom—a wrong which it is most fervently to be hoped will be righted by his master more trusty than those of Siamese soldiers? Gallant France—Bah! To vent her spleen upon an individual for the upstaging of her part of conquest in Siam by Great Britain! To wreak her vengeance on one man and a petty soldier! Gallant France! Ye gods! Such conduct as this is ascribed to the ally that her last humiliating defeat gained for her. The persecution of Phya Yot—and the cruel and undeserved indignities cast by the French Government on Siam is a stain upon French colonial history that time will not readily wipe out.

REFERRING to the Foochow tea trade a correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News*—The export to Europe so far consists of small shipments by coast steamers for transshipment to mail steamers in Hongkong, the weight of which is insignificant. The first direct steamer, the *Palamedes*, cleared to-day. Her cargo is estimated at 650,000 lbs. The *Glenavon* and *Peking* are expected next week. Masters of the new season's tea are now in the market, and the market was considered as opened on the 30th ultimo, three days earlier than last season. Up to the present time 23,000 half-chests of Congou have been sold. As regards quality the best of the up-country teas, say Soomoo and Sar-yunes, are superior to last season's in the essential point of strength and fineness in the cup though scarcely equal in appearance. The medium teas from these districts lack quality but are fairly strong, useful tea and desirable at a price. The Pakings are not as good as last season, though strong. The Paklums are disappointing. Fine Panyones are scarce; amongst them are teas about equal to last season's; the crop on the whole is stronger, if the tea is not up to last year's standard. The Yunghee and Suen Kats are poor. The finest Soochongs are really fine. Prices may be quoted generally about the same as last year all round, taking quality into consideration. The lower exchange allows of the tea at these prices being laid down about 25 per cent. lower than last year. It is estimated that the yield of first crop Congou will be about the same as last year. The arrivals of Congou to date are 25,000 half-chests against 23,000 half-chests; the settlements are 23,000 half-chests against 13,000 half-chests; and the stock is 23,000 half-chests against 22,000 half-chests at the same date last year. Exchange is 1/18 for 4 months' credit; and freight to London 50/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.

SUPREME COURT.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before Mr. E. F. Achroyd, Acting Chief Justice.)
June 15th.

A. E. SKEELS & CO.
Alfred Edwin Skeels, trading as Skeels & Co., auctioneers and commission agents, applied for receiving order for the debtor's own petition filed on Thursday, the 14th ult., when an interim order was made for the Official Receiver to report whether there were any assets or not. Mr. H. J. Holmes appeared for the applicant. The Official Receiver, Mr. Bruce Shepherd, reported as follows—In the matter of A. E. Skeels, ex parte the debtor: the assets consist of furniture and sundry goods valued at \$1,300, and book debts amounting to about \$2,500, of which the greater portion I am informed, is recoverable; the liabilities are about \$5,700. I am of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the creditors if a receiving order were made under the petition.

His lordship, after sending the report, asked if there was any objection to the same receiving order being made.
Mr. Holmes—No, my lord.
Order issued accordingly.

TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

(ON THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS BIRTHDAY.)

Congratulations on the day which now completes your thirteenth year. And hearty wishes that you may Live long to grace our Eastern Sphere.

Through all these years you've staunchly fought For truth and manhood undimmed; We love you for the good you've wrought; Admire you for the foes you've made.

You've pricked the dull official fool; Official lies to fragments torn; No noisy cads thrown ridicule; And held the rascal up to scorn.

You've battled bravely for the weak Against the proud and the strong; You've always found stout words to speak When right was menaced by the wrong.

Keep on! You have the people's trust; Our hopes that all the years to be Will prove, like you, both true and just. And add to your prosperity.

AN IDLE SINGER.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1894.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

When the plague first made its appearance in the colony about six weeks ago little concern as to the ultimate effects of the visitation was manifested by Europeans for it was, for some occult reason, generally believed that the Chinese alone would fall victims to the deadly disease. That childish notion was, however, rudely dispelled from the minds of the average foreigner when the late Captain Verey and several of the "Shropshire Boys," engaged in the cleansing operations in Chinatown, took the infection and were removed to the hospital ship *Hygeia*. Some optimists nevertheless still clung to their shallow theories and declared that it was only those Europeans who counted disaster who suffered, and they hoped and believed themselves to be safe. What these deluded people think of the case of private Gibson, S.L.L., the manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, situated close to Wellington Barracks, who was taken on board the *Hygeia* last night suffering from plague, we leave to the imagination of our readers.

Private Gibson was a temperate, well-behaved man who had nothing to do with the cleansing operations in the infected districts, and stuck very closely to his work in the Institute, for which he exhibited considerable aptitude. He was not a man addicted to wandering about the slums of the colony and was seldom if ever seen in the vicinity of those parts of the colony which are now declared, and advisedly so, out of bounds. In short, Gibson was about the last man in the Garrison who would be likely to fall a victim to the plague or any other infectious disease, yet he, as stated, now an inmate of the floating plague hospital. How the man took the infection will probably never be known, but the fact that he has become a victim of the plague clearly shows that none of us can consider ourselves impregnable from the attack of so insidious and destructive a foe.

Lance-Sergeant W. Humphries and privates J. Lockley, C. H. Williams, C. H. Lane, J. Bellow, H. Thurston, W. Allford and F. Rees, who, as previously reported, are victims of the scourge are progressing on the *Hygeia* as favourably as can be expected under the circumstances.

In view of the mean and wholly unjustifiable aspersions cast upon the 12 military members of the search parties by a correspondent of the *Daily Press* who signs himself "A Chinaman," it should be distinctly understood that the soldiers employed in the arduous and dangerous work of house-to-house visitation are all "picked" good-conduct men who go their rounds with police and civilian volunteers and whose conduct has hitherto been most exemplary. They have nothing to do with the removal of offal or the destruction of cock-lofts and, for their own sakes, naturally leave the rookeries as soon as possible. The imputations of "A Chinaman" are not applicable to the hard-working members of the "Whitehead Brigade" either, for the men are well looked after by their officers, sergeants and corporals, who would soon detect any misconduct. The allegation that tenants of infected hovels are robbed in broad daylight by the emergency men is, on the face of it, a base calumny as the Editor of the *Daily Press* or any one else can easily ascertain by visiting infected shanties before the brigade is turned loose upon them. The editor of the *Daily Press* is as much to blame for the annoyance caused by the innuendoes referred to as is his contemptible and imaginative Chinese correspondent, for it is only too evident that he has taken no pains to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the cowardly attack on men who have rendered very important services to the authorities in the hour of need. Why don't these grumblers do something themselves? Talk is cheap, and most profane among idiots who don't know.

George's Lane and Astor Buildings have to-day been walled up by F.W.D. bricklayers, under Foreman Cole and Moore who are likely to have a good deal of this special bricklaying work to hand for some weeks to come—that is to say if all the reeking lanes and hovels in the Colony are to be rendered useless to those who are practically guilty of wholesale murder by paritomy.

Hillier Street has to-day been added to the long list of infected streets.

The *Daily Press* hydrographer is at sea again. In this morning's issue of that ridiculous burlesque on British journalism it is stated that a number of coolies who have deserted from the Lee Yuen sugar refinery owing to the plague, walked overland to Swatow! Good old *Granny* is evidently forgotten (most aged and doddering individuals become very forgetful) that Hongkong is an island and that between these shores and those of the mainland there is a great gulch fixed. In crossing which even the Herculean strength and powerful lungs of *Glavin secundus* would be of little avail. Whenever our contemporary attempts to pull the "long bow" somehow she makes a mess of it and becomes the laughing-stock of all well, even *Brier Brown* and the man in the street.

4 o'clock this morning. The hapless female arrived here from Canton yesterday and was, it is said, about to join her husband in Singapore.

A Japanese female recently resident in Cochran Street, is now in hospital suffering from plague; like the R.A. recently taken on board the *Hygeia*, this fair lady had nothing to do with the Sanitary work now going on in Chinatown.

An Indian employed in a store close to Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.'s premises in Queen's Road Central succumbed to an attack of bubonic plague yesterday.

The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day—

	New Deaths	Cured	Rem. under treatment
Hospital ship <i>Hygeia</i>	1	0	10
Kennedy-town.....	6	3	36
Slaughter House.....	52	25	0
Private houses.....	0	23	0
Total.....	59	51	0

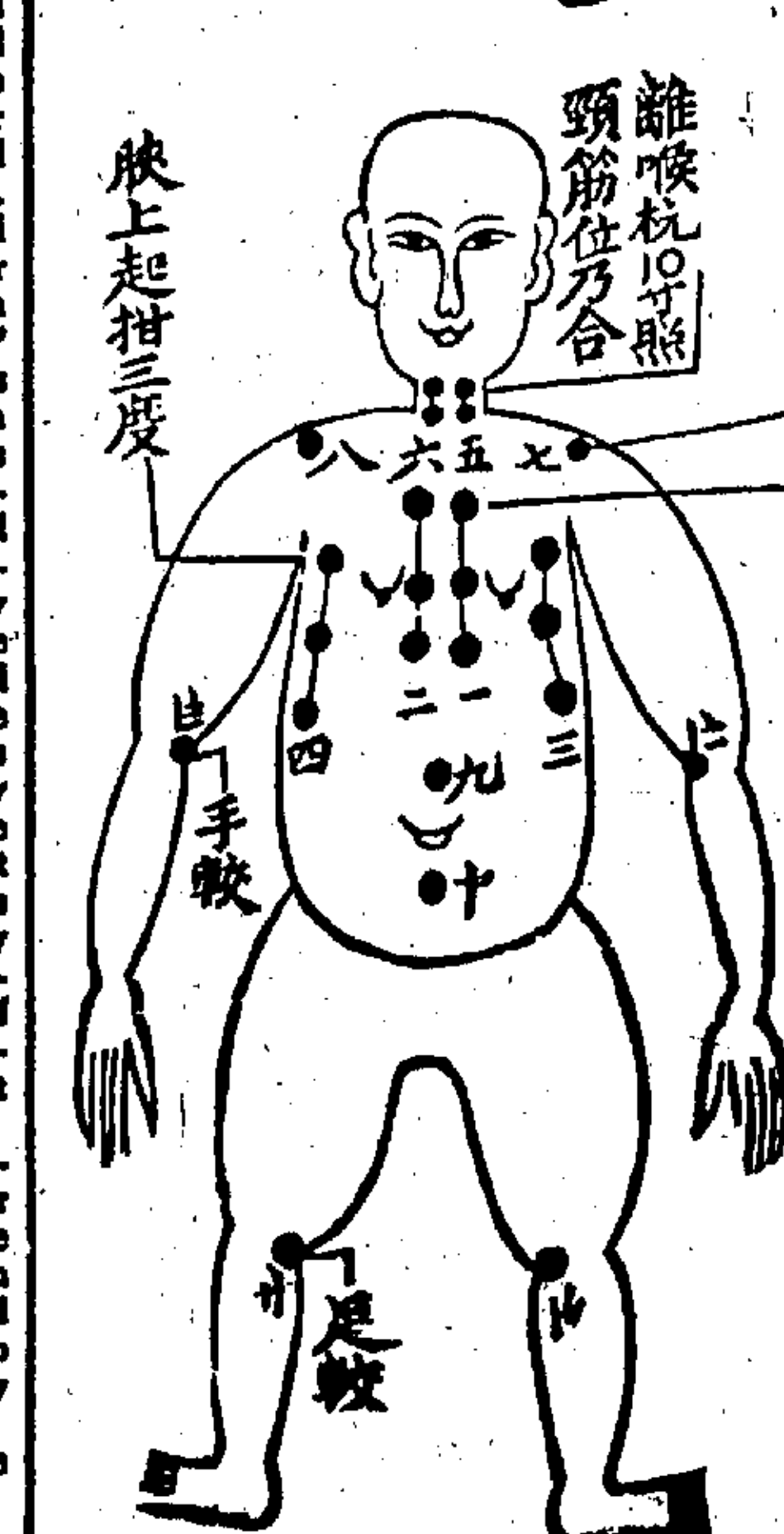
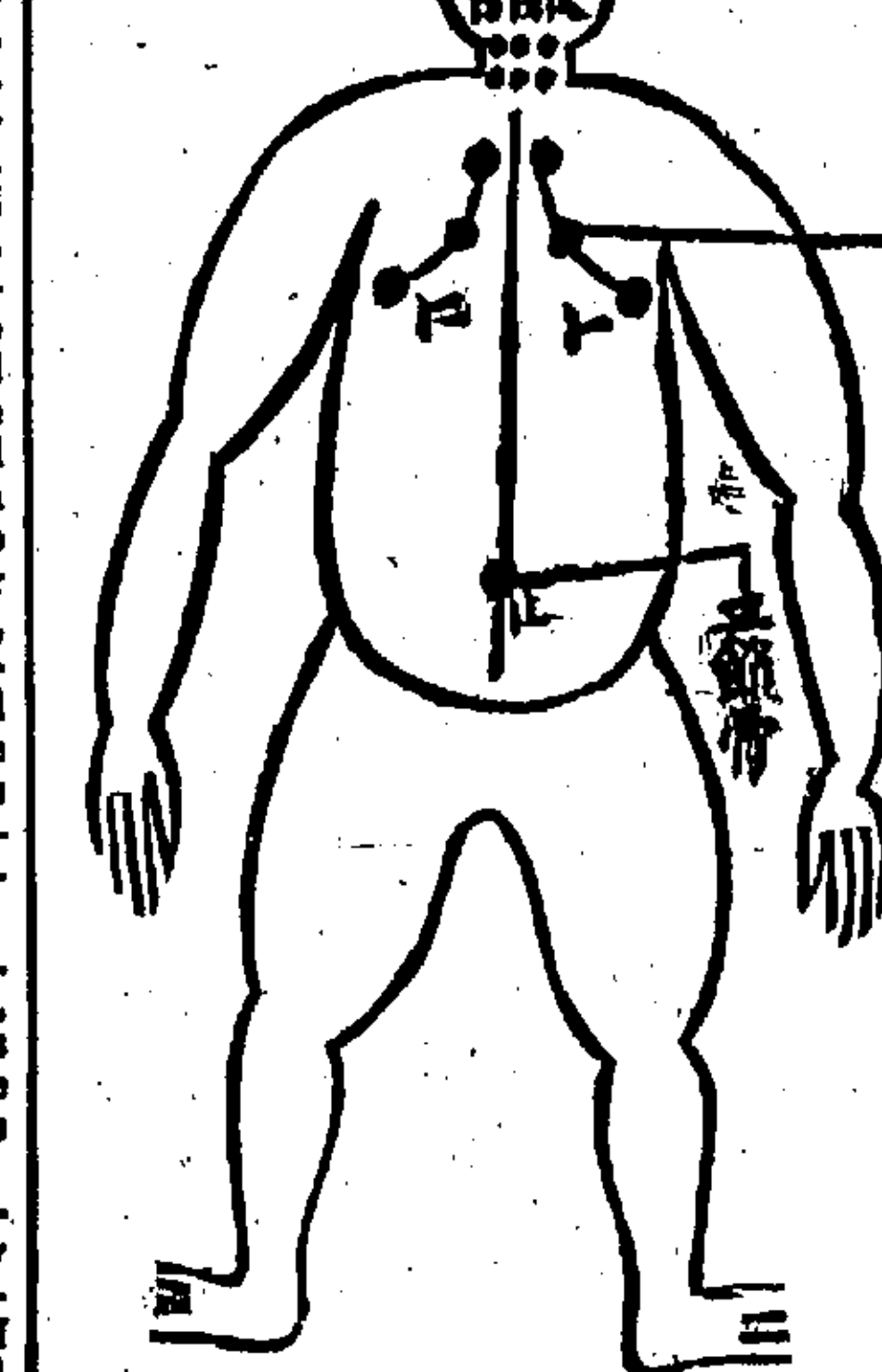
* Exact figures unknown, most of the patients in the Glass Works having been forwarded to Canton in junks.

Deaths from the outbreak (5th May) up to June 14th, noon, 1,713; grand total, 1,764.

From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day—At Tang Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter House) new cases 17, of whom 4 died on arrival; deaths since 6; sent to Canton in junks 36; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch 79.

PRESCRIPTION FOR CURING "DARTING-SNAKE" PLAGUE.

This prescription has cured several thousand people who were infected with the plague. The plan for treating the same is to Kim-sha (or apply massage) according to the order shown in the plan (from Nos. 1 to 20) and marks that are given on the following two figures.



On account of the long drought of this year, men's bodies become more feverish than at any other time. Late the "Darting-snake" plague has made its appearance, but very few people really understand it. If a man happens to have this disease it will be a difficult case to get cured if he does not follow the plan of Kim-sha. If the disease is bubonic plague, the man will be sure to have remitting fever, and speak incoherently as in delirium. Care must be taken to "Kim-sha" in the order as shown above, and to administer the medicines as named below, after being carefully prepared. This treatment is very efficacious; several thousand people have been saved by it at Canton. A certain Mr. Li happened to have such plague the other day, he was treated in the same manner, and got cured in a short time.

If a man happens to have such disease, first put his breast with cold water on the left side, and for females the right side. Then scratch the middle finger with a copper cash or something else hard, and the red mark will be shown like a snake. If the mark is a continuous one, it is a male snake, and the patient may survive for three days. If the mark is an intermitting one, it is a female snake, and he will live for six days.

The following are the names of medicines, which can be obtained from the druggist's shop, and after taking a dose or two the patient will be all right—Feng Tai Ua, 8 taels; Kwo Tong Sha, 4 taels; Kwo Kow Chok, 10 taels; Foo To Tan, 4 taels. (All herbal remedies, possibly of real value.)

[This is an exact translation of a leaflet now being circulated broadcast throughout the colony. We make no comment, as it speaks for itself.]

HONGKONG SIX MONTHS HENCE.

Every day the Steamboat Company sends a boat to Canton from Hongkong at 8 a.m. and another at 6 p.m. each taking on an average 1,500 Chinese; and every night there is at least one Chinese-owned steamer averaging 500 at a minimum estimate; besides which, there are some hundreds of junks busily engaged in the passenger traffic probably taking quite as many people away as are conveyed by the steamers. On the other hand, only a hundred or two come in the opposite direction each day.

Allowing the net daily exodus to be discounted as low as 1,000 per day, which is undoubtedly below the mark at present, it means that after three months more of such a scare as this created by the bubonic plague, there would be hardly a single Chinaman left in the Colony.

That these estimates are not exaggerated may be seen from the official statistics conveniently supplied by Captain Ramsey, Harbour Master. From 14th May to 14th June the following passenger returns have been made to the Harbour Office:—

	Arriving	Departing
Ocean going Steamers.....	14,935	11,140
River Steamers.....	74,810	58,344
Junks.....	1,843	3,721
Arriving.....	93,588	73,204
Departing.....	73,204	73,204
Net decrease in population.....	20,384	

This shows an average of over 1,000 leaving per day; but this covers the whole month, during which the exodus was small at first but growing every day.

Already employers of labour are feeling the pinch; building operations are practically suspended all over the Colony, cargo steamers find the greatest difficulty in loading or unloading, manufacturers are being threatened by the Hong Kong branch of the "Rope Works" had to shut down a few days ago, the Lee Yuen Sugar Refinery has already closed, and the China Sugar Refinery will probably have to suspend operations soon. Hardly an office in the Colony has its full complement of Chinese clerks and coolies; hardly a house has all its "boys" and other servants. There have been rumours that all the European mercantile firms in Hongkong were proposing to close their doors for a fortnight's holiday on account of the general stagnation, but things have not yet quite reached that pass. Still, it is a fact that steamers are avoiding the place as much as possible; the mail boats are merely fulfilling their contracts to carry mails, but are refusing goods or passengers; the outside vessels are trying their best to keep away entirely. The last "Ben" liner, for instance, called at Nagasaki for Singapore direct; and the other home line are making efforts in the same direction. To fifteen or twenty days' quarantine would hit the greatest trade on earth in three months. Soon there will be no shipping in the harbour at all; only once a week a steamer will approach as near as Gap Rock or Waglan, drop the mail-bags over with buoys for the Hongkong people to come and pick up, and will then retire in a cloud of burning sulphur and other disinfectants. The authorities at Saigon, Manila, and other such places will pour caltrop oil on the infected waters of the ocean, and will re-lay the telegraphic cables with bisulphated India-rubber casing, and will quarantine the telegraph clerks; and the Shanghai and Japan people will begin to sniff suspiciously at the south-west monsoon coming from Hongkong.

Here the first symptoms of deterioration are already manifest; chairs and cushions are abandoned by coolies in the heaving flight from the Plague City; the monthly applications to the police for vehicle licences have fallen off about 50 per cent., and the other 50 will not remain long. Landladies are being closed for want of coolies to wash clothing; soon every European will have to wash his own shirt and pull his own ricksha! Natives shudder at scores, and whole streets are empty from end to end—apart from those who have been condemned. Hotel servants are getting scarce and hotel visitors more so. Soon everybody will be gone except a hundred or two Europeans; and as there will then be no need for a big Government service, we will have to utilise the officials to supply the vacancies left by the departed Chinese. They will be a poor substitute, but we must make the best of them. In the small "happy days" of survival, we may as well use our forces and all live together in one of the few uncondemned houses.

There will be nothing to put in the newspapers except plague statistics, and as the Wyndham Street printers are already being hemmed in by the deadly infection, there will be, as there always has been for the past thirteen years, only one live newspaper in the Colony, published in spite of everything for the wonderfully small price of 5 cents, or ten cents if bought from the "boy in the street."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

A PLEA FOR THE VOLUNTEER INSPECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—May I ask that the influence of the Press be exerted on behalf of the Volunteer Inspectors of the plague-stricken area? The points I wish to bring before the public are very simple, involve very little expense, but we deem of importance. The matter has already been brought before the notice of the authorities, who decline to move, though I believe some of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board are in agreement with me. Hence there is no other way to attain our end but by making the matter public.

The case is this: The Volunteer Inspectors are not provided with any place where they can change their working clothes, or have a bath after their by no means pleasant duties. Neither are they provided with disinfectants. What we ask, and I am sure I echo the feelings of the party to which I am attached, that some place be set apart for changing, bathing and disinfecting. At the close of our duties we have to scatter all over the colony in the garb, generally reeking wet, in which we have been for two hours climbing up and down stairs in the infected quarter. Apart from the discomfort, there is real danger in this process.

A matched on the newly reclaimed ground, a few Shanghai bath tubs or even pails, a stock of disinfectants, and an attendant, are all that is required. The shed could be put up in a morning; the cost would be trifling. Some one suggested the Cricket Club, as it is not in use. I do not know how this may be, but something ought to be done at once.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY B. J. SKERTCHLY.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Eastern and Australian Co's steamship *Avila*, Capt. W. Ellis, from Sydney and ports, arrived in harbour to-day. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:-

LONDON, May 11th.

A fire broke out at a large store in Batavia. The damage done was very large, and amongst the stock destroyed was 55,000 kilograms of petroleum.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has publicly stated that the mutiny amongst the men of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Agra, is not of a serious nature. The whole of the members of two companies of the regiment were placed under arrest for insubordination arising out of their objection to the inclusion in the regiment of men from other regiments.

May 12th.

The Sailors and Firemen's Union in the port of London has ordered the members to go out on strike. This step has been taken owing to the wages having been reduced. It is probable that unless a settlement is speedily effected the strike will extend to other ports.

In the billiard match between John Roberts and E. Dingle the former scored a win by 437 points.

May 14th.

An extraordinary case of double suicide is reported from Germany, the victims being two school children. The dead bodies of a boy 9 years of age and his sister, aged 13 years, have been found in the Danube Canal. Disclosures since made leave no room for doubt that the children deliberately committed suicide. It has transpired that they were not particularly successful in their studies at school, and both had incurred unfavorable reports from their teachers. The incident seems to have preyed upon their minds, and they decided to end their existence together.

May 15th.

A new instrument of torture, in the form of a flooding machine, has been used in a German prison. One of the prisoners was operated upon, and so grievously was the spectacle that several of the spectators fainted.

News of the melancholy death of an Englishman who had gone prospecting in Arizona is just reported from New York. Roger McDonald went out into the wastes of Arizona in the hope of making a valuable find, and was not heard of for some days. The dead body of the unfortunate man has now been found in the midst of a vast tract of desert country, and it is supposed that he died after great suffering from thirst, hunger and exposure.

The Rev. D. Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which was destroyed by fire, has decided to start on a lecturing tour throughout the world. His object is to raise a fund to assist in the reconstruction of the Tabernacle.

An investigation into the cause of the fire has revealed the fact that the conflagration was caused by the wires used in connection with the electric lighting of the building.

The National Liberal Federation of Great Britain has issued a summons for a meeting. The question to be considered is as to what steps shall be taken to bring about a reform of the House of Lords. It is thought a great campaign against the hereditary Chamber will be inaugurated throughout the country.

A tragedy is reported to have occurred in the streets of Paris. A soldier under the influence of drink seized a married woman, and notwithstanding her struggles kissed her. The woman screamed and called her husband, whereupon the drunken soldier drew his bayonet and stabbed her. The affair created great excitement in the vicinity, and a large crowd of people collected. The soldier, who did not appear to realise the gravity of his offence, was taken in custody by the spectators and handed over to the police. The woman is badly wounded, and will probably succumb to her injuries.

The strike of coke workers in Pennsylvania is apparently as far off a settlement as ever, and the strikers are continuing their deeds of violence in different districts. In many places non-unionists have been engaged to fill the vacant places. The strikers seized one of the free labourers, and amidst much demonstration tied him to a stake and flogged the unfortunate captive in a most brutal manner. It is also reported that the strikers have made a diabolical attempt to wreck a railway by exploding a charge of dynamite in a tunnel. The plot was, however, discovered in time to prevent the perpetration of the outrage.

Four students at Harvard University hired a boat on Sunday and went on a yachting excursion in Boston harbour. They have not since been heard of, and great uneasiness is felt for their safety. The fear that the boat capsized and the whole of the occupants were drowned is increased by the fact that the coats of the students have been found. In the pockets of the clothing were letters addressed to the friends of the missing men. The police are now searching diligently for the yacht and its occupants, but beyond the finding of the coats no clue has been obtained.

A shocking story of the suicide of four persons, deeply attached to each other, comes from Vienna. The victims were an artist and his three sisters, who mutually agreed to end their existence. They had discussed the possibility of one of the other dying at the conclusion that to avoid such a great grief it was better that they should all die together. Consequently they procured a quantity of poison, and each took a fatal dose. When the bodies were discovered a letter, stating that they had committed suicide in order to avoid the grief of each outliving the other, was found in the house.

The Agents-General for the Australasian colonies have made further combined representations to the Colonial Office respecting the Government of Samoa. In the last communication the Agents-General have stated that they have instructions to insist upon the abolition of the existing tripartite form of government of the islands.

The strike of cabmen in London is causing a deal of inconvenience to the travelling public. Appeals are being made for funds to enable the men to carry the strike to a successful issue. It is reported that the Baroness Blandford-Coutts, who has spent large sums of money with a view of bettering the lot of the lower classes, has promised a donation of £2,000 towards the strike fund. Lord Charles Bessborough has also promised to subscribe £1,000 in aid of the cabmen on strike.

The mystery attaching to the horrible murder perpetrated on Barnes Common about daylight on the morning of May 2nd has been cleared up by the confession of the murderer. The victim, Edward Wells, a local butcher, who also did some bookmaking, was brutally attacked on the morning named and his head was battered in a dreadful manner, his assailant evidently using a heavy piece of iron, portion of a wheel tyre, found in the locality covered with blood. When discovered Wells was almost dead, and though

he never regained his senses sufficiently to give any intelligent account of the crime, he muttered the name "West." A man of that name, well known in the locality, was arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the crime. West stoutly denied the charge, and persistently maintained that he could prove an alibi.

The object of the murder was a complete mystery, as robbery was evidently not contemplated, the murdered man's money and jewellery not having been touched. The authorities are very reticent over the man's confession, and beyond the fact that he has made a statement will disclose nothing. His name has not yet been made public.

Further disclosures have been made in connection with the confession of a man of having murdered the bookmaker, Edward Wells, on Barnes Common, early on the morning of May 2nd. The prisoner is a bookmaker named Davies, alias Walsh, well known in the locality, and his statement tends to clear the man West, arrested on suspicion, of any complicity in the crime. Davies says that he had previously had considerable betting transactions with the deceased, who also did some bookmaking. The operations left Davies in debt to Wells, and a dispute over this led up to the infliction of the fatal injuries. Davies, in making his confession, denies that he was actuated by malice, and says that he did not intend to kill Wells. The man has been placed under arrest, and will be brought before the court on the charge of murdering Wells.

Another crime, the surroundings of which are of a most shocking character, is reported from Paris. A young man named Boulet, residing with his parents in the city, went home last night very much under the influence of liquor. Upon being advised by his mother to go to bed, in which his father was sleeping, and without warning, drew a revolver and shot his father dead. No reason is assigned for the terrible crime. The murderer has been arrested, and will appear at the request in custody.

Telegrams from New York give particulars of a disastrous fire in that city, resulting in extensive damage to property. The fire originated in a public recreation ground, in which the plantation, dancing hall and stables were destroyed. The place was rapidly enveloped in flames, and the fire spread quickly. A number of horses in the stables were surrounded by the flames. No attempt could be made to liberate the animals, and they were killed alive. The total damage resulting from the conflagration is estimated at about £500,000.

The German Colonial Society is petitioning the Imperial Chancellor to secure Samoa for Germany. The *Times* in commenting on the matter, declares that no British Government can ever discuss the question of a German Protectorate over Samoa.

SYDNEY, May 15th. The threatened lockout in the boot trade in Sydney resulting from the decision by the Union at several of the factories owing to the employment of non-unionists took place yesterday morning; 3,000 hands are affected.

MELBOURNE, May 15th. Peter Rose, a bank manager, committed suicide at Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, by shooting himself.

The Intercolonial eight-car race which was rowed in Melbourne on Saturday has resulted in an easy win for Victoria. The Queenslanders were outpaced from the start and did not get any further than a mile.

A scene occurred last night at a meeting in the Okechunga (New Zealand) Borough Council, and the Lady Mayor, Mrs. Yates, personally cleared the Chamber amidst the greatest confusion, she being vigorously booed by the crowd of spectators.

SYDNEY, May 16th. A Chinese stevedore on board the steamer *Taiyuan* has died of small-pox in Sydney Harbour. The passenger and crew—about 100 in all—have been examined, but there are no symptoms of any other cases. It is not probable that the vessel will be granted pratique before Friday.

A deputation waited on the Minister for Justice in Sydney yesterday to urge the release of Francis Abagail, the ex-M. L. A. who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment on a charge of fraud in connection with the defunct Australian Banking Co., of which he was Chairman.

A counter-deputation opposed the application, and the proceedings were somewhat disorderly, but the Minister promised to refer the matter to the Cabinet.

BRISBANE, May 17th. The Executive Council have decided that the sentence of death passed on the Japanese Abbe, for the murder of a Japanese woman at Thursday Island, shall be carried out on the 20th inst. (This date must be incorrect.—Ed.)

MELBOURNE, May 17th. Thomas Hill, of Victoria, has blown his brains out with a revolver bullet.

Bishop Linton, of Riverina, died very suddenly in Melbourne yesterday.

AUCKLAND, May 17th. New Zealand is protesting against Samoa being handed over to Germany, and has asked the co-operation of the other colonies in the matter.

LONDON, May 17th. The steamer *Great Aurora* mine, Michigan, United States, has been got under, and all the embarked miners rescued.

A party of fleeing Coyotees seized a ferry boat on the Yakima River. In the confusion the boat was capsized, nine of the refugees being drowned.

May 18th. There is at present an extraordinary epidemic of suicide in Europe, and the number of persons who have taken their lives within the past few weeks has been alarming. At Vienna alone 13 suicides have occurred within the last three days, and in almost every case the victims were members of the wealthy classes.

The Earl of Rosbery has arranged to pay an official visit to Portsmouth on Tuesday next. The announcement of the visit has given rise to a great deal of speculation as to its object. It is understood that the journey is connected with a vast scheme for the repairing and extension of the naval docks. The scheme, it is said, involves an expenditure of £1,000,000, and when carried into effect the alterations and improvements will render the docks equal in every respect to those at Toulon, in France.

A double tragedy of a most shocking character has occurred at Chertsey, in Surrey. A girl named Hallett, 18 years of age, deliberately murdered her youngest sister, a child 9 years of age, by compelling her to drink a quantity of carbolic acid, and then committed suicide. The mother has been advised to have the girl committed to a lunatic asylum, and it is in which she clearly indicated that the cause of her double crime was jealousy, arising out of the favor shown by the father for a younger daughter, 14 years of age, to whom he entrusted the care of the household. This circumstance appears to have weighed very heavily upon the unfortunate young woman's mind, and ultimately drove her to the commission of the crime.

Plans have been completed and tenders received for four steamers to be built for Huddell's Canadian-Atlantic line; also a large steamer for the Pacific service. The dispatches at the Miners International Congress at Berlin are stated to have been the out-

come of the resistance of the British delegates to the policy of the social democrats. The miners in New York State are trying to employ Italians to work their mines, but the Italians refuse owing to their fear of violence on the part of the unionists. Arrests of suspected nihilists in Russia still continue.

ADRELAIDE, May 21st. Much excitement exists amongst the inhabitants of Port Augusta over the alleged case of leprosy. The disease is pronounced by experts to be true leprosy, and the man is being isolated pending removal. The leper has been in daily contact with the community for a considerable time past in his capacity of vegetable hawker, and for the moment a strong anti-Chinese-and-leprosy sentiment is to the fore.

SYDNEY, May 21st. Mr. Head, of Sydney, one of the New Australia apostles, has received a telegram from Brisbane stating that Frederick Kild has been elected Director of the New Australia settlement *vis* Lane, deposed. Lane, accompanied by forty-seven men and a few families, is starting another and independent settlement.

MELBOURNE, May 22nd. Mr. Patterson, the Premier of Victoria, says he will readily co-operate with Sir George Dibbs, Premier of N. S. Wales, in any movement to achieve the federation of the colonies.

AUCKLAND, May 22nd. Two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Wellington and in other parts of New Zealand yesterday morning. They caused great alarm, but no damage was done.

PERTH (W. A.), May 22nd. One thousand miners are now camped about Coolgardie waiting for rain.

SYDNEY, May 24th. The latest news from Samoa states that further severe fighting is expected there within a few days.

The proprietors of a Sydney Socialist newspaper published under the title of "Justice," are being criminally prosecuted by the Government on the ground of inciting to the commission of acts of murder and outrage and grossly libelling the Minister for Lands.

LONDON, May 24th. Mr. Isaac Pitman, the well-known inventor and exponent of the system of shorthand writing and spelling known as phonography, has received the honour of knighthood.

A big strike has broken out among the coolie population at Port Said, and dangerous rioting has taken place. The British gunboats stationed in the vicinity are preparing to take action in the event of the strike spreading.

France is in the throes of a political crisis, and excitement prevails in Paris.

The Sultan of Turkey prohibits the proposed visit of the Khedive of Egypt to England in June next. This, at least, is the excuse tendered by the latter in declining to accept the Queen's invitation.

May 28th. Mr. Gladstone has submitted to a surgical operation for the removal of a cataract from his right eye, which, when taken with total blindness in the left, has rendered him almost helpless. The operation has proceeded entirely successfully, and the patient is doing well.

A secret factory has been discovered in full work in Serbia, capable of providing three million rifle cartridges annually. The discovery is taken to confirm certain rumours of a contemplated rebellion, and the Government is instituting a searching investigation.

The striking miners in Pennsylvania, United States, are assuming a more threatening tone. On Thursday last a sanguinary conflict took place between two thousand strikers and a strong force of police, firearms being brought into play on either side. A number of men were killed and wounded.

The rioting among the coolies at Port Said continues, and a strong force of blue-jackets has been landed from the British gunboats to assist in restoring order. A number of police have also been dispatched from Cairo.

Another nihilist plot for the destruction of the Czar has been stumbled upon accidentally by the Russian police, who have discovered that a house, which it was expected would be occupied by the Czar during the carrying out of certain military manoeuvres, had been undermined and packed with sufficient dynamite to cause a miniature earthquake. Several persons implicated in the plot have been arrested.

The rebellion in San Salvador is progressing apace, and several forceful conflicts are reported. It is stated that in one week three thousand men of either side have been killed.

A dynamite mine has been discovered under the Parliament House at Buenos Ayres. Several dynamite bombs have been found on the Paris Bourse.

May 30th. A dastardly outrage is reported from the Cripple Creek colliery in Colorado, United States, arising out of the labour troubles. A terrible dynamite explosion took place at the foot of the main shaft, killing eleven of the non-unionist miners employed below and wrecking the mine. The explosion is stated to be the handiwork of some of the men on strike, who, it is alleged, dropped a large packet of fused dynamite down the shaft.

The strike among the coolies at Port Said has been almost stamped out by the armed forces brought to bear upon it. The police were called upon to make a few bayonet charges before the riotous crowds could be dispersed, but few persons were injured.

France is suffering from a fit of jealousy owing to the fact of English blue-jackets having been landed to suppress the rioting at Port Said, and the French press is accordingly full of insinuations that the trouble is apparently a result of "guard French interests."

It is announced that Great Britain has formally annexed Pondoland, in South Africa. A distasteful landlip is reported from India, two hundred people being buried alive.

SYDNEY, May 30th. Immense efforts are being made in Sydney to obtain a reprieve of the death sentence recently passed upon the two burglars who, in resisting capture, badly maltreated several policemen. The condemned men are appealing to the Privy Council.

May 31st. Great excitement has been aroused in Sydney by the action of the Executive in adhering to the death penalty recently pronounced against the two burglars, Williams and Montgomery, who, in resisting capture, badly maltreated several policemen. The case has formed the subject of a debate in Parliament, and has been long and earnestly considered by the Ministry, and it is announced that the Executive has finally determined that the capital punishment shall be carried out to-day, on the ground that the most careful consideration has failed to reveal any good reasons why the sentence should be commuted.

The leaders of the Opposition have expressed their approval of the action of the Executive. An immense procession of persons opposed to the carrying out of the death sentence paraded the streets of the city yesterday, and a similar demonstration is expected to-day. Strong bodies of police have been told off to guard the Houses of Parliament and Government House.

LONDON, May 31st. Tyman, the Fenian who caused no inconsiderable notoriety for himself a few years ago under the sobriquet of "Number One," has just published a book which is creating a great sensation. Some of the anecdotes and charges are of a startling character. Among other things

the writer reviews the old slander against the Parnells of being concerned in the assassination of Lord Cavendish in Phoenix Park, Dublin. He states that this diabolical deed was deliberately planned by the Parnells, and that the news of its successful consummation caused world-wide rejoicing among patriotic Irishmen. The London *Times* has a long article commenting upon this extraordinary work, and claims that the admissions contained therein fully confirm the truth of the statements which formed the groundwork for the late Mr. Parnell's libel suit against the *Times* a few years back.

M. Turpin, the French inventor of the explosive known as melinite, has invented a diabolical man-slayer in the form of a monster mitrailleuse, the chief feature in which is a novel utilisation of the power of electricity. It is claimed for this death-dealing machine, that one will keep a whole army at a distance of several miles, intrusion within the radius of its action meaning certain annihilation to single individuals or to multitudes. It is stated that the inventor has disposed of its construction and manipulation to the German Government for an immense price, being moved to this unpatriotic action by a feeling of irritability consequent on the oligarchy and neglectful spirit in which he has been treated by his own Government.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 9th June, 1894. The Japanese cruisers *Chiyoda* and *Takao* arrived here on the 1st instant from Formosa and left on the 3rd for Shanghai.

The P. O. vicinal Joo has sent down to Canton at his own expense over 500 coffins to supply the demand in that plague-stricken city.

A young man slipped into one of the ponds near the R. C. course on Saturday last and was drowned. The body was found floating on the water the next morning by his family.

The floods have had the effect of raising the price of rice 15 cents per picul. We hear that the Viceroy has despatched a transport with a supply of this grain for the poor of Canton.

Amongst the *dhows* floating down the river early this week in the fastest was a coffin. It struck the Bridge and rolling over emptied itself of its contents and continued its course among the anchored junks.

Owing to the heavy rainfalls last week and part of this there has been a freshet on the river. It is reported that the water in the streets near the South Gate of the city rose to a height of seven feet above the pavement and the people were obliged to leave their houses in sampans; some of the poorer classes remained in the upper stories of their houses and being unable to cook or provide themselves with food, a benevolent Chinaman supplied them with cakes. Many thousands of cakes were distributed by him out of sympathy.

Another case of drowning occurred on Tuesday last. A boy three years of age, the child of a Chinese clerk in the Customs, was in charge of a young maid servant but was thoughtlessly allowed to go too near the water's edge and fell in. This happened near the R. C. Church.

A store-keeper in the street over the Bridge who was in difficulties seized the opportunity of the flood to close the front doors of his premises, and carried away his remaining goods out of a back door. He had previously invited his creditors to call on Monday next for a settlement of their claims.

The crew of a dragon boat in training for Friday's festival attempted on Wednesday last to pass under the Long Bridge when the boat struck one of the supports and was capsized. With the strong stream running then there appeared to be but little chance of any of them escaping, but we understand that twenty out of the thirty managed to save their lives.

The following is the tea export as per consigned returns:-

Per steamship *Palmard* 564,667 lbs.
" *Glenarney* 74,908
For Continent of Europe:-
Per *Palmard* 37,634
" *Glenarney* 74,162

A native soldier who had been imposing on the ignorance of the poor classes in the city in order to squeeze them, was at length reported to the district magistrate, who had him arrested and sentenced to a thousand blows of the bamboo and exposure in the street with a cage round his neck.

The beggars in the city, as on previous anniversaries of the Dragon festival, have been very troublesome. We hear of a body of twenty of them having entered a cake shop and helped themselves to a quantity of cakes. On the proprietor expostulating with them they declared they would not be beaten by him because they were poor and fell to the ground begging to have been badly hurt. This man was the leader, and the neighbours, knowing the confederator to be guiltless of hurting the shammer, seized him and handed him over to the *tepaos*, who passed him on to the tender mercies of the district magistrate.—*Echo*.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Persia has only twenty miles of railroad. The theatres of London will seat 50,000 people. London Bridge is crossed by 200,000 people daily.

Immigration is becoming decidedly popular in Paris. Several more German warships will be sent to Samoa.

London has 300 fishing clubs with a membership of over 1,200. Great Britain's debts of all kinds are estimated at £20,000,000,000.

A lawsuit of two centuries and a half has just ended in Sweden. Women gentlemen are in great demand in England and Germany.

Liverpool's overhead electric railway has proved a great success. The Jerusalem time-table is to appear in the Continental Bradshaw.

A colony of American farmers may be established in Mashonaland. The majority of the seventy-one rioters on trial at Barrow are convicted.

Russia is going to provide State-paid attorneys for persons on trial for crime. Holland has a new Cabinet, whose policy is a moderate extension of the suffrage.

The construction of the proposed Caucasus Railway has been postponed for two years. A Board of Survey has condemned the United States corvette *Yantic*, now at Montevideo.

In Southern Russia the camel is being much used in agriculture, and with great success. In the earthquakes which recently shook Athens the Parthenon sustained some injuries.

Creditable organizations in England and Scotland own and rent out 154,000 acres of land. DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials, and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address: Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 30, Victoria Street, Westminister, London, W.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871)

GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK, FRESH BUTTER, CREAM, CREAM CHEESE AND NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER. MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT. NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:-

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR, GARDEN ROAD, [62]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

Today's

Advertisements.

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [663]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," Captain K. H. Sundberg, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [686]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN," Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [699]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "ISMA'LIA," Captain McAlpin, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [700]

To be Let.

TO LET. AT MOUNT KELLY, Peak, HOUSE No. 3, "CAMERON VILLAS," HOUSE No. 5, "BELLIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road.

OFFICE, First Floor, "MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, Queen's Road. HOUSE No. 21, Shelley Street, ROOMS in "BEACONFIELD ARCADE," (facing Parade Ground).

TOP FLOOR OF GODOWN in rear of "MARINE HOUSE," HOUSE No. 6, Ice House Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [685]

TO BE LET. NO. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [429]

TO LET. NOS. 7 & 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central. No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1894. [72]

TO LET. DWELLING HOUSES—"HIGHCLERE," at Magazine Gap. No. 1, RIFTON TERRACE. FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street. FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

OFFICES—FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd. PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Larpaik & Co.

GODOWNS—BLUE BUILDINGS. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [52]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [56]

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries and Patent Medicine Vendors.

KEPLER'S MALT per doz. \$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL \$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION \$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION \$23.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves and Belt.

Perfumes:—Flouad, Atkinson, Colgate, Rick-secker and Brown Perfumery Co. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]



CHAMPAGNES.

THE Undersigned

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—99 per cent.	premi. sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00.	paid up, \$24 buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—	nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—	Founders' shares, 44 buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent.	premium.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per	share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per	share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tis. 170 per share,	sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$142 per	share, buyers.
Yonghe Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 15	per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$121 per share,	sellers.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$177 per	share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$791 per share,	sellers and buyers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$13 per	share, buyers.
SHIPPING.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—	\$24 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65,	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	—\$31, sales and buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$50, sellers.	
China Mutual Shippers' Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—	76 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers' Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—	71 per share, nominal.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$161	per share, sellers.
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48,	buyers.
MINING.	
Panion Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$64 per share,	sales and buyers.
Panion Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per	share, buyers.
The Rong Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.50 per	share, sellers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—	\$1.90 per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	—\$80 per share, sellers.
The Jelou Mining and Trading Co., Limited—	\$6.00, sellers.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—87	per cent. premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share,	buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown	Company—\$36 per share, sellers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share,	sellers.
HOTELS.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$114 per share,	sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures	—\$50.
The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per	share, sellers.
LANDS AND BUILDING.	
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—	\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—	\$51, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25	per share, sellers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14	per share, sellers.
DISPENSARIES.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.	
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$11 per	share, buyers.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$61 per	share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$3 per share,	buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,	Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share,	buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited	—\$40 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—	\$4 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$61, sales and	buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—	\$475, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—	\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,	Limited—\$65, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share,	sellers.
EXCHANGE.	
On London—Bank, T. T.2/1	
Bank Bills, on demand2/1 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2/1 1/2	
Credits at 4 months' sight2/1 1/2	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight2/1 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand2.62	
Credits, at 4 months' sight2.69	
On India—	
T. T.192	
On Demand192 1/2	
On Shanghai—	
Bank, T. T.73 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight74 1/2	
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)89.40	
Silver (per oz.)28 1/2	

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andzzone.	Baron and Baroness
Mr. J. H. Bathgate.	Ladario.
Rev. S. A. Baylee.	Mr. J. McCall.
Mr. P. C. Birch.	Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Mc-
Mr. & Mrs. J. Briffles.	Hattie.
Mr. N. Chichester.	Mr. James D. Millar.
Mr. G. Clardie.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Dr. V. Darnberg.	Mr. E. E. Morehen.
Mr. E. H. Denick.	Mr. W. King.
Mr. A. Dietrich.	Mr. S. Ruxton.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. A. D. Rutter.
Mr. W. F. Ellis.	Mr. E. Poyser.
Mr. O. Estré.	Mr. Sayd.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. D. Galvão.	Mr. C. G. Taylor.
Mr. C. A. Jung.	Mr. P. B. Vander Byl.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.	Mr. W. A. Vander Byl.
Mr. G. W. Lake.	Mr. C. F. Vander Byl.
Mr. R. Lyall.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. "Ruce.	Mr. Dipple.
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman.	Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss Coe.	Mr. and Mrs. John An-
Mr. Geo. Crofton.	drew and child.
Lady Crofton.	Mr. W. Parfit.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.	Mrs. Parker.
Mr. Delbanco.	Mrs. Robinson and
Mr. J. Dowling.	children.
Mr. Fullerton.	Mr. Shadgett.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Flodday.
Mr. Jones.	Smith and family.
Mr. MacLean.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Medhurst.	Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.	Capt. and Mrs. Wolman.
Mr. J. Rankin.	Mr. J. G. Wright.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with outward English mail, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 16th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Galle*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 29th ultimo.
The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Airlie*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on the 17th instant.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The "Ciclon" Line steamer *Glennahol*, from Antwerp, London and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 13th inst.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
ARIARI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,830, A. Murray, 15th June, Kutchinotsu 8th June, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
AMOY, German steamer, 663, W. Wolff, 15th June, Newchwang 7th June, General.—Ed. Schellbass & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, J. Douglas, 15th June, Foochow 12th June, Amoy 13th and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
NINORO, German steamer, 752, Thos. Lehmann, 15th June, Canton 14th June, General.—Slomson & Co.
PEMITES, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelien, 14th June, Mjil 8th June, Coals.—Slomson & Co.

AGATA, German steamer, 1,700, Petersen, 15th June, Hamburg and Singapore 9th June, General.—Slomson & Co.
AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 15th June, Sydney 22nd May, Newcastle 23rd, Brisbane 25th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown 29th, Thursday Island 1st June, Port Darwin 4th, Dilly (Timor) 7th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 739, C. Bastran, 15th June, Halphong 11th June, General.—A. R. Marty.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Sihau, British steamer, for Swatow.
Salvadora, British steamer, for Saigon.
Yuenang, British steamer, for Manila.
Menmuir, British steamer, for Macao.
Hongay, British steamer, for Singapore.
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Lightning, British steamer, for Singapore.

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Per *Agila*, from Hamburg and Singapore—103 Chinese.
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Per *Airlie*, from Sydney, &c.—Mrs. McCallie, Mrs. Macdonald, and Messrs. P. B. Vanderbyl, C. Vanderbyl, J. D. Miller, A. Rutter, E. Morehen, G. Clardie, J. Baigiste, E. Poyser, C. Young, Dr. Bolkins, S. Davis, W. King, W. Ellis, O. Foster, H. Small, W. Olliv, Evaristo de Almeida, J. H. de Vianna, Francisco X. Alvarez, J. L. Marquez Alacido, B. de Silva Flores, A. Rodriguez, 70 Chinese and 33 other passengers.

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Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Bangkok—Per *Talchikow*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9.30 a.m.
For Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Hongay* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For Shanghai—Per *Ningpo* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For Shanghai—Per *Kuangtse* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For Nagasaki—Per *Kil* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
For Singapore and London—Per *Prism* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma—Per *Victoria* on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STRAMERS.
AGNES, French steamer, 290, Geo. R. Stevens, BENTLEY, British steamer, 1,450, E. Le Bouillier, 14th June, Whampoa 14th June, Ballast—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BYODO, Norwegian steamer, 771, C. Brekke, 8th June, Canton 8th June, General.—Wiesler & Co.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, J. F. Smith, 14th June, San Francisco 17th May, and Yokohama 5th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 680, A. Hodgins, 13th June, Tamsui 10th June, and Amoy 12th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
FREY, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 13th June, Pakhoi 10th June, and Holow 12th, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
HAIPHONG, French steamer, 873, H. Galetti, 9th May, Halphong 7th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
HANOI, French steamer, 732, T. V. Chodski, 8th June, Halphong 4th June, and Holow 7th, General.—A. R. Marty.
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 20th May—Salgon 25th May, Rice.—Wiesler & Co.
HONGAY, British steamer, 1,553, James Young, 5th June—Samarang 27th May, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KIEL, German steamer, 831, M. W. Krüfeldt, 7th June, Bangkok 31st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
KWANGLZE, Chinese steamer, 1,504, R. L. Lincoln, 14th June, Canton 13th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
LIGHTNING, British steamer, 2,124, K. H. Sandberg, 11th June, Singapore 26th May, Penang and Java, and Singapore 5th, Optim and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
LOKANAG, British steamer, 978, N. Moncur, 10th June, Canton 10th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MENMUIR, British steamer, 2,000, Hugh Craig, 11th June—Kobe 5th June, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MOHOKU, British steamer, 850, Chas. Statham, 13th June—Bangkok 7th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55, Ancho, 1st June—Sandakan 26th May.
PRAVA, 130, Captain MacIsaac—Hongkong Government Tender.
PROFONTO, British steamer, 1,383, W. H. Farrand, 13th June—Saigon 9th June, Rice.—Hong Sing Co.
RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck, 13th June—Hongay 10th June, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, 718, Aguado, 12th June, Holo 7th June, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
SHEWAN, British steamer, 1,000, A. Murphy, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice.—Bradley & Co.
STRATHAYON, British steamer, 1,740, James Smith, 14th June—Singapore 7th June, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.
STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,188, Cormack, 13th June—Mjil 7th June, Coal.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.
SYDNEY, French steamer, 2,133, Delacroix, 13th June, Marseilles 11th May, Singapore 7th June, and Saigon 10th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
TAILER, German steamer, 228, J. Calender, 14th June—Saigon and Del 10th June, Rice and General.—Meyer & Co.
VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Pantan, R.N.R., 8th June—Tacoma 15th May, Victoria 16th, Yokohama 1st June, Kobe 3rd, and Mjil 4th, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.
YUENSANG, British steamer, 1,106, Waddilove, 12th June—Manila 9th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
A. G. ROPE, American ship, 2,442, D. H. Rivers, 18th May—New York 19th June, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CALIB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.
EDWARD MAY, American bark, 890, C. C. McClure, 28th April—New York 3rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.
EMILY REED, American ship, 1,489, Simmons, 8th June—New York 22nd November, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.
KIRK, British ship, 1,497, Smith, 9th June—New York 8th December, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LE SCHEPP, American ship, 1,775, Chas. S. Knicker, 17th May—New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil.—Renter, Brockmann & Co.
MAIDEN CITY, British bark, 1,197, S. Montgomery, 30th May—Cardiff 5th December, Coal.—British Government.
SELKIRK, British ship, 1,645, F. Sierod, 9th June—New York 8th February, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.
SERRANO, American bark, 597, R. G. Waterhouse, 1st June—Singapore 15th May, Timber.—Masten.
SHARPSHOOTER, British bark, 489, T. T. Watts, 21st May—Franklin, W.A., 9th March, San Francisco—Order.
TACOMA, American ship, 1,673, Gaffry, 5th June—New York 3rd February, Cases Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ARRIVALS.
ARIARI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,830, A. Murray, 15th June, Kutchinotsu 8th June, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
AMOY, German steamer, 663, W. Wolff, 15th June, Newchwang 7th June, General.—Ed. Schellbass & Co.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, J. Douglas, 15th June, Foochow 12th June, Amoy 13th and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
NINORO, German steamer, 752, Thos. Lehmann, 15th June, Canton 14th June, General.—Slomson & Co.
PEMITES, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelien, 14th June, Mjil 8th June, Coals.—Slomson & Co.
AGATA, German steamer, 1,700, Petersen, 15th June, Hamburg and Singapore 9th June, General.—Slomson & Co.
AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 15th June, Sydney 22nd May, Newcastle 23rd, Brisbane 25th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown 29th, Thursday Island 1st June, Port Darwin 4th, Dilly (Timor) 7th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
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